

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH. CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 19th May, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Qaisari* (Jullundhur). of the 10th May, states that, looking at the great activity shown by the late Conservative Government on the threatened advance of Russians on Merv, the silence of the present Liberal Government at their recent occupation of that place appears quite inconceivable. We are surprised at the declaration of the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons that the annexation of a barren country like Merv by Russia can in no way interfere with British interests in this country. It is well known that the acquisition of this country is an ultimate object of ambition with her. She has had to borrow 27,560 roubles in connection with the occupation of Merv. Is she incurring such heavy expenditure for nothing? Even if the British Government does not at all fear its Asiatic rival, it should do something to reassure the minds of its native subjects. The proposal for the extension of the frontier railway to Quetta is good, but the mere extension of the railway cannot check the further advance of Russia. We would not advise Government to occupy any places in Afghanistan, because such a

Circulation,
100 copies.

policy would only lead to war, which we desire to eschew. But a treaty should be concluded with the Russian Government, fixing a boundary for Russian conquests in Central Asia, or some other measures should be adopted with the consent of the Amir of Kabul to check the progress of Russia.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The *Najnu-l-Akhbar* (Enawah), of the 8th May, is surprised that the Christian powers of Europe bring so strong a pressure to bear upon Muhammadan kingdoms to put down slave-trade, while they are quite indifferent to the prevalence of that trade in Madagascar, which is under the rule of one of themselves. A slave market is openly held in that island, and hundreds of slaves change hands every week. There is hardly a deacon or a bishop there who has not got slaves. It is all nonsense to lay stress on the kindness exhibited to slaves in Madagascar. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that there the master allows the slave to lie down near him, familiarly talks to him, and does not exact hard labour from him. But are not slaves treated with still greater kindness in Arabia? The master takes his food with the slave and assists him in his work. If the two have to perform a journey with one camel, they ride by turns. The editor hopes that the British Government will interfere and endeavour to put a stop to the slave-trade in Madagascar.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 14th May, states that Sir James Stephen and other narrow-minded Englishmen of that class contend that England has won this country by the sword and that she can hold it only by the sword. This theory is as unchievous as it is unfounded and deserves to be most emphatically contradicted. If such an idea once gained ground in the mind of the British public, all sympathy between the ruler and the ruled, such as it is, would vanish; the gulf between the two classes would become wider, peace would give place to

anarchy, and British rule would not last long in this country. The *Sudhā* then endeavours to show that nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that Englishmen have *conquered* this country in the ordinary sense of that term. At first the East India Company had no political objects in view. The internecine quarrels among native chiefs induced the officers of the Company to meddle with politics. The latter sometimes entered into an alliance with one chief and sometimes with another, as best suited their interests. This is the way in which the Company was easily able to acquire supremacy. The *Sudhā* also shows that the native army in the service of the Company considerably exceeded the European garrison, and that even now the former exceeds the latter.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the Local self-government, 14th May, writing from Aligarh, Aligarh. states that the draft rules for the introduction of local self-government into Koel, submitted by the District Magistrate for the sanction of the Local Government, are very objectionable and are generally disapproved, especially by traders. The writer hopes that the Local Government will carefully consider the rules before according sanction to them. Mr. Ward prepared them in accordance with the opinion of some persons, whom he took to be unprejudiced and conscientious men, but who took good care to make them favourable to their own class. True the rules were laid before a public meeting for approval, but the meeting was really afforded no opportunity of criticising them. As soon as a rule was read out, the members of that class to which the rules are favourable at once raised their hands by way of approval, and thus the rule was taken to be approved by the meeting. The writer draws the attention of the Local Government to the following points:—(1) The cantonment should not be considered as separate from the city, but should be treated only as a ward of the city, especially considering that it does not pay its own way. (2) The

Circulation,
605 copies.

rules provide that there should be two members for each ward, one of whom should be a Hindú and the other a Musalmán. This restriction is impolitic and will prevent other classes of people, such as Christians, Pársis, &c., from being admitted to the Municipal Committee. Moreover, when Hindús are two-thirds of the population of Aligarh, and Musalmáns only one-third, it will be unjust to allow the latter to send an equal number of representatives to the Town Corporation with the former. The writer is of opinion that there should be three members for each ward, one of whom should be a Musalmán and the other two Hindús. This proportion would secure fair representation to the two classes. Moreover, if there were three members for each ward, each ward could furnish a member to serve on each of the three sub-committees. (3) Any person who owns property valued at Rs. 200 will be qualified to vote. Obviously this limit is too low.

Circulation,
1,880 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 17th May, in a communicated article, referring to the late Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University, observes that it is believed that the Registrar, suspecting that the questions in Urdú received from Calcutta had been tampered with in transmission through the post, sent for new questions. Probably the Urdú questions were not tampered with, but a rumour is very prevalent at Lahore that the questions in other subjects were tampered with. The writer complains that candidates were not placed in a proper order. Boys belonging to the same school were seated near each other, and therefore they had a good opportunity of assisting each other, especially as the superintending officers did not exercise proper supervision. Far from exercising any supervision, Mr. Comp was to be seen taking his lessons in Urdú from Maulvi Muhammad Hussin. The three papers set on the first day were lithographed and were not very legible. As regards the second or translation paper of these, the vernacular passage set for translation was unintelligible in some places. The third paper, which

was on English Grammar, was rather a difficult one. Moreover, the Examiner had fixed three hours for answering the paper, but the candidates were allowed only two.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 15th May, referring to the existence of houses of ill fame in the Panjáb, urges that Government should seek the aid of headmen in cities and towns in checking the evil. The headman in each street in a city should be told that, as soon as he hears of the existence of a house of ill-fame in his street, he should report the matter to the local authorities, who should adopt necessary measures to suppress the house.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The same paper, of the 8th May, adverting to the proposed abolition by the Panjáb Government of the Central Jail Press at Lahore under the Supreme Government's Resolution of the 22nd September, 1882, about the regulation of Jail industries, remarks that there is reason to believe that the Panjáb Government has decided to make over the entire work of that press to a private English press at Lahore. But this would involve a great injustice to native presses. The *Nér* urges that a portion of the work should be given to native presses. The distribution of the work among several presses also recommends itself on the ground that in that case Government would be able to obtain more favorable terms and the work would be also done better.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 16th May, complains that courts of justice are practically inaccessible to the poor. Supposing a man who subsists by the sale of grass and is in the last extremities of poverty desires to file a criminal suit against another person. He must present a petition on a court-fee of eight annas, but where can he get that sum? In civil suits some indulgence is shown to paupers in the matter of court-

Circulation,
175 copies.

fees, but that indulgence is not enough. All cases of the poor should be decided free of cost.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 10th May, publishes a long article, communicated by a correspondent at Delhi. The writer gives a history of the Arabic school there, which is specially intended for the education of Musalmán boys and is supported from the income of Nawáb Etmádu-l-daulá's endowment. The institution is also open to Hindús and occupies a high position among the Middle Class Schools in the province. Besides Arabic, English is taught there up to the Middle School Examination. It would be a good thing if arrangements could be made to impart instruction up to the Entrance Standard. The scheme would necessitate the employment of two new teachers, and the question is where is the money to come from to pay them. The writer proposes that the magnificent building, situated outside the Ajmere Gate, which was assigned by Nawáb Etmádu-l-daulá to the school, but which was turned into a police-station soon after the mutiny, should be again made over by Government to the Muhammadan community for the use of the school. The removal of the school to that building would save a house-rent of Rs. 42 a month, and this saving might be devoted to strengthening the staff of teachers. The editor endorses the views of his correspondent, and hopes that Government will see its way to restoring the building in question to the Muhammadan community, just as it has been pleased to restore royal mosques at Lahore and Delhi.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for April, disapproves of Lord Kimberley's answer to the deputation that lately waited on His Lordship, urging the restoration of the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service Examination to the old standard, and asks natives to gird up their loins and to maintain the agitation. 'Now or never' ought to

be their motto. If nothing is done in the time of Lord Ripon, there is no hope of success in future. Memorials should be sent to His Lordship from all parts of the country on the subject. We should not only ask for the raising of the limit of age, but also for the examination being held at the presidency towns in this country. If a residence in England for two or three years be deemed necessary in the case of native candidates, Government should make arrangements that they might be able to live there without losing their caste.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th May, in a com-

Circulation,
600 copies.

Meetings held at Allahabad and Aligarh to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State in favour of raising the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service and to raise subscriptions for the National Fund.

municated article, publishes the proceedings of the meeting held at the Mayo Hall at Allahabad on the 10th idem to consider and adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State, urging the raising of the limit of age for

candidates for the Civil Service to 21 years, and to raise subscriptions for the National Fund started at Calcutta. About two thousand persons attended the meeting, Munshi Hanuman Prasád taking the chair. Bábu Surendra Náth Banarji of Calcutta and Pandit Ajudhya Náth were the principal speakers on the occasion. A memorial to the Secretary of State was adopted in connection with the Civil Service question, and it was resolved to forward it to the Viceroy for transmission to its destination, and a local committee was formed to raise subscriptions for the National Fund. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 17th May, publishes the proceedings of a similar meeting held at Aligarh on the 14th idem. Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Khán, Bahadur, C.S.I., presided and explained the objects of the meeting. Bábu Surendra Náth Banarji also addressed the audience. The same resolutions that had been passed at Allahabad were passed at Aligarh.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, regrets to

Circulation
600 copies.

Graduates and the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

say that in other provinces a great deal has been done by Local Governments to improve the position of

graduates, but that graduates in the United Provinces have been left out in the cold. In Bengal the Subordinate Judicial and the Subordinate Executive Services are filled with graduates and other persons who have passed the Pleader-ship Examination, but graduates are only conspicuous by their absence from those services in these provinces. Some time ago the graduates submitted a memorial to Sir Alfred Lyall, urging their claims to a fair share of the loaves and fishes of Government, but nothing has yet come out of it. The editor hopes that His Honor will reconsider the memorial, and remarks that the appointment of graduates to posts of trust and responsibility would not only encourage the spread of high education, but would also improve the tone of the public service.

Circulation,
430 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th May, is of opinion that Colonel Bachelor committed an offence under section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and under clause (h), section 25 of the Indian Forest Act of 1878, by growing potatoes in Government land for his own benefit, but is surprised that no notice was taken of the matter by the Conservator of Forests. The editor complains that Colonel Bachelor has also offended against the provisions of sentence 5, para. 11, section 1, Chapter I., of the Forest Department Code, by engaging in the purchase and sale of sheep. He often buys sheep at one rupee or one rupee and eight annas per head through the Forester of Kágán, and subsequently sells them at considerably higher rates, which are sometimes as high as Rs. 5 per head. Apparently he is able to obtain such favourable terms through his official influence. Even now he has got a flock of sheep, which is in charge of the Forester of Kágán, but he will of course dispose of it as soon as he reads this article. The editor states that half the house at Abbottábád, in which his office is situated and for which Government pays rent at Rs. 40 a month, has been occupied by him and his family since the beginning of 1881. Another house

at Chhanglágali, which belongs to Government, has also always been in his use. He is liable to pay rent for the use of these houses under para. 76, section 5, Chapter I., of the Forest Department Code, and the question is why the Conservator has never demanded any rent from him. Government tents are also constantly used by him and his private servants.

The same paper, of the 17th May, states that it would seem that, before leaving for Simla,

The same.

Sir Charles Aitchison sent for the Conservator of Forests and talked to him on the subject of the charges brought against Colonel Bachelor by the editor. His Honor directed the Conservator to go to Hazara and enquire into the truth of the charges. Accordingly the Conservator suddenly left for Hazara on the 8th May. It is believed that the Forest Ranger of Dangágali has been already transferred to another place, but Colonel Bachelor should be also transferred from Hazara, otherwise the Conservator will find it difficult to ascertain the truth. The editor complains that in 1882 Colonel Bachelor felled many young trees whose trunks did not exceed 6 feet in circumference. This involved great loss to Government. In 1881 he gave contracts for the conveyance of logs of wood at Rs. 1-8-0 per log, while Mr. Sparling had not accepted tenders even at 8 annas per log. It is difficult to realize that he sanctioned such a high rate without receiving any illegal gratification from the contractors. As soon as the Conservator heard of these contracts, he interfered and reduced the rate of freight to 8 annas per log. But his intervention was too late, as a large portion of the timber had been already removed and the freight paid for it at the original rate.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th May, publishes a

Circulation,
400 copies.

Summonses issued by
the Court of the Judicial
Assistant Commissioner at
Lahore.

Assistant Commissioner at

copy of the summons which the editor of that paper recently received from the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Lahore, requiring him to attend the

Court on the 8th May, to give evidence in favour of Munshi Badru-l-din, Mukhtár of Sardár Bhagwán Singh's widow, who has instituted a criminal prosecution against the editor of the *Arya Mittra*, of Amritsar, for defamation, in order to show how badly the summons was written and how unintelligible it was, and enquires if the summonses which issue from other Courts at Lahore are as badly written.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Kasauli, gives the particulars of an assault committed by Lieutenant Massy on one Bábu Pancham Singh, a clerk in the Executive Engineer's Office, Military Works, at that sanitarium. When the Bábu and some other clerks were on their way to office on the 26th April, they saw Captain Griffin, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Massy coming behind them. They at once left the road and made way for the European officers. When the latter had advanced three or four paces before them, Lieutenant Massy, who was going on foot, returned and ordered Pancham Singh, who carried an open umbrella, to shut it, striking it with the whip and abusing him in vernacular. The Bábu shut the umbrella, but Lieutenant Massy's indignation was not yet appeased, and he again assaulted the Bábu, beating him on the shoulders and the buttocks with the whip. Pancham Singh has instituted a criminal suit against his assailant in the Court of Mr. Walker, Assistant Commissioner. As Mr. Walker so greatly respects the feelings of Europeans that, even if a Sergeant has occasion to go to him, he rises from his seat for him, the writer apprehends a failure of justice. The case is not the first of its kind at Kasauli. Last year similar brutal assaults were committed on Munshi Dildár Ali and Munshi Bu Ali Bukhsh by Europeans.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th May, complains that the agricultural classes in the Bijnor district are generally in great

Partial failure of the late rabi crop in Bijnor.

distress owing to the failure of the late rabi crop in a large degree from an insufficient fall of rain. In some places their condition has been aggravated by the destruction of their huts and other property by fires. Hence the editor recommends the grant of remissions and suspensions of revenue instalments.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 10th May, in

Circulation,
300 copies.

Restriction as to music
and the letting off of fire-
works at night at Bareilly.

its local news column, complains that the district officers have lately issued an order to the effect that no one should play on a musical instrument or let off fire-works in the city after 9 P.M. This prohibition presses severely on the people just now, as many persons have got marriages in their families. The restriction is generally ascribed to this, that music and the letting off of fire-works late at night in the city used to disturb European officers, who live in the cantonment, in their sleep. But it should be observed that, as the cantonment is situated at the distance of two miles from the city, any noise made by the people by playing on musical instruments and letting off fire-works at the latter place cannot reach the former. Moreover, no such restriction was ever thought necessary before.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jullundhur), of the 17th May, is

Supply of *pankhas* to
the offices of Tahsildars
and Munsifs in the Panjab
during the hot weather.

surprised that the offices of Tahsildars and Munsifs in the Panjab are supplied with *pankhas* during the hot weather, but that the officers are not allowed to engage *pankha-coolies* at the public expense. Do the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Court mean that those officers should themselves pay their *pankha-coolies*, or that they should make suitors, who have occasion to go to their courts, pull the *pankhas*? The editor recommends the subject to the favourable consideration of the Panjab Government.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
98 copies.

The *Tátiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th May, contains a long article headed "Maladministration in Haidarabad." The editor states that the Nizám is a profligate youth and that Láyaq Ali Khán panders to his vices and owes his sudden elevation to the Diwanship to this. The State is on the high road to ruin. The people are groaning under tyranny and oppression, but it is a far cry to Simla. It is to be regretted that if a native of Haidarabad goes to Simla in order to inform the Viceroy of the state of things there, the latter is induced to refuse to see him. This reminds one of the days of Nadir Shah. The editor warns the Nizám that, even though the British Government generally adheres to its treaty stipulations, he should take a lesson from the fate of the ex-King of Oudh and mend his ways. The editor also complains that Láyaq Ali Khán has filled up the tank which his grandfather had constructed for the use of the people.

Haidarabad.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 12th May, complains that the Maháráo of Sirohi is a debauchee and a votary of pleasure and does not attend to the affairs of the State. His officers are also bad. He has alienated the hearts of his nobles and relatives by his misconduct. Colonel Powlett, Political Agent for the Western Rájputaná States, should see to this.

Sirohi.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Raflq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th May, refers to the great expansion of the Postal Department with satisfaction, but is surprised at the scanty office furniture supplied to post-offices in the Panjáb. Sub-post-masters generally work on the floor from want of tables and chairs. In the larger post-offices there are two or three old and dirty tables, but there are no chairs, and clerks have to sit on stools, to their great inconvenience. Post-offices are neither

Post-offices, Panjáb.

supplied with fire during the winter nor with *pankhas* during the hot weather. The money-order business, the savings banks, and the insurance have greatly increased the work, but no increase has been made in the establishment. Look at the Postal Inspectors. Each of them has been placed in charge of two or three districts, but their pay is comparatively small, and they are given no *chaprasis* and *muharrirs*. District Inspectors of Schools are much better off than they in every respect.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the

Circulation,
600 copies.

Need for separate accommodation for the intermediate class European and native passengers on E. I. Railway.

16th May, is glad to state that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway authorities reserve two compartments in the intermediate class carriage, attached to each train, for native passengers and two for Europeans. The writer recommends the same arrangement to the East Indian Railway authorities for favourable consideration, inasmuch as it is calculated to prevent unseemly quarrels between Europeans and natives. It would be a good thing if separate accommodation could be provided for Europeans and natives also in the second class and first class carriages.

Exclusion of intermediate class passengers from the second class waiting-room at the E.I.R. station at Cawnpore.

Another correspondent of the same paper complains that intermediate class passengers have always been allowed to use the second class waiting-room at the East Indian Railway station at Cawnpore, but that the new Police Sergeant, who has recently been appointed to that station, interferes with the passengers in question using that room.

LOCAL.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, in its local news column, complains of the scarcity of fresh water at Agra. The inhabitants of the city have to use the water of the river for drinking purposes; but, as the river is very shallow during

Circulation,
325 copies.

the hot weather, there is reason to fear that the water may prove injurious to health. There are some good wells on the bank of the river, but water-carriers are not allowed to take water from them. There is also a fresh-water well near the Fort outside the railway station premises, but the railway officials prevent the people from drawing water from it.

The *Nisamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 10th May, complains that the Hindús at Moradabad desire to build a temple at a very unsuitable place in the street called the Katra-i-Nawáb Dunde Khán. The site selected for the temple is in the midst of Muhammadan houses, and no Hindu lives in the neighbourhood. There is an old Muhammadan mosque at a short distance from the place, where numbers of Musalmáns offer their prayers five times during the day. If the proposed temple were built, the ringing of bells there would interfere with the Musalmáns' prayers at the mosque. Moreover, an old well, which is situated near the proposed temple and is at present used both by Hindús and Musalmáns, would also prove a bone of contention between the two classes. Hence the editor is of opinion that the Hindús should not be allowed to build a temple at the place in question; otherwise the relations between the two classes, which are already far from satisfactory, will become worse.

Circulation
100 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 10th May, in its local news column, complains that many native soldiers pay visits to the city and take away things from shops by force. The police should see to this.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 14th May, urges that the road between Biswán and Sitápur should be metalled.

A correspondent of the *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the
10th May, writing from Gujrat, com-
Meat-markets at Gujrat. plains that the two meat-markets
there are too close to the city, and urges that they should
be removed to a distance of, at least, a mile on sanitary
grounds. The present positions of the markets also inter-
fere with the extension of the town in those directions.

Circulation
400 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asfat-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdé	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884 May 10th & 17th	1884 May 11th & 18th respectively.	150 copies.
2	<i>Asfat-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh.	" 7th, 9th, 12th " 14th & 16th.	" 10th, 11th, " 15th, 17th & 19th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbar</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Khawájá Yásuf Ali	" 14th	" 17th	150 "
4	<i>Áfso-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Rangí Rám	" For April	" 19th	145 "
5	<i>Áfso-i-Akhbar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Diláwar Ali	" May 8th	" 12th	80 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-'Álam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 13th	" 16th	" "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-'Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Maknúd Rám	" 10th, 14th & " 17th.	" 12th, 16th, & 19th respectively.	1,680 "
8	<i>Áhwal-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-l-dín	" 6th & 13th	" 12th & 19th	" "
9	<i>Allgarrh Institute Gazette.</i>	Allgarrh	Urdé-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Guiláb Rái	" 10th, 13th & " 17th.	" respectively. " 12th, 15th, & 19th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Áhwal Akhbar</i>	Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 12th	" 15th	102 copies.
11	<i>Ájamas-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdé	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 3rd & 10th	" 13th & 16th respectively.	150 "
12	<i>Ájamas-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 10th	" 13th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Title	Language	Frequency	Editor	Issue Date	Number of Copies
13	Andhra-i-Akshar	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	8th	250
14	Arpa Mittra	Amritsar...	Ditto	Kashi Ram	14th	110
15	Ashraf-i-Akshar	Delhi ...	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	11th	135
16	Azfa-i-Hind	Fatehpur...	Bi-monthly	Ambika Prasad	Feb. 15th	135
17	Bhadrat Bandha	Aligarh ...	Weekly	Tota Ram	May 9th	200
18	Bhadrat Vids	Agra ...	Ditto	Shagwan Das	10th	400
19	Bhadrat Jwan	Benares ...	Ditto	Ram Krishn Varna	12th	300
20	Brahman	Cawnpore, ...	Monthly	Pratap Narayan	For May	453
21	Dubdaba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly ...	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	May 10th	349
22	Dakhani-i-Sikandar	Rampur ...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	12th	331
23	Daktra-i-Mad	Bhopal ...	Bi-monthly	Awjad Ali	6th	230
24	Daktra-i-Punch	Lahore ...	Weekly	Fazal-i-din	7th & 14th	740
25	Dak Hitaish	Ajmere ...	Monthly	Munna Lal	For May	1,000
26	Dak Usharak	Lahore ...	Weekly	Sahig Ram	May 10th & 17th	80
27	Dak Jwan	Ditto ...	Monthly	Sheo Narayan	For May	253
28	Dak Akshar	Ditto ...	Weekly	Shamsu-din	May 13th	40
29	Dak Kausar	Allahabad, ...	Monthly	Sankat Prasad	For May	125
30	Dak Kausar	Kapurthala	Weekly	Sindhi Khan Safi	May 14th	150
31	Dak Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ganga Sahai	7th	613
32	Dak Pradipat	Lahore ...	Monthly	Navin Chander Rai	For April	600
33	Dak Pradipat	Cawnpore, ...	Weekly	Pandit Pralim Narayan.	May 16th	800
34	Dak Pradipat	Ditto ...	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi Asraf.	8th & 15th	800
35	Dak Pradipat	Lahore ...	Ditto	Fazal-i-din	9th	800
36	Dak Pradipat	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly	Ganga Prasad	11th, 14th, 16th & 18th	800
37	Dak Pradipat	Ditto ...	Weekly	Sai Krishn	1st	800

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
38	Idam	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	1884. May 9th & 16th	1884. May 12th & 18th respectively.	280 copies.
39	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 7th & 14th	" 11th, 13th & 17th respectively.	150 "
40	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 8th & 16th	" 10th & 18th respectively.	90 "
41	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 11th	" 15th	150 "
42	Jamun Gazette	Jamun	Hindi-Urdu.	Ditto	Muhammad Nisar Ali.	April 22nd, 29th & 8th May.	" 16th	" "
43	Jones Gazette	Lucknow.	Urdu	Ditto	Sri Krishna	May 4th	" 11th	1310 "
44	Kanyasulk Prakash.	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Sita Ram	For May.	" 16th	250 "
45	Kandua	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub.	May 12th	" 14th	250 "
46	Kashf Pathrid	Benares	Hindi-Urdu.	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 16th	" 19th	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
47	Kashf Pathrid	Budhan	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Amjad Hussain	" 11th	" 14th	110 copies.
48	Kashf-i-Bihar	Lucknow.	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Rev. J. H. Messmore.	" 16th	" 17th	421 "
49	Kashf-e-Bihar	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	April 28th & 5th May.	" 10th & 15th respectively.	350 "
50	Kashf-e-Bihar	Dellal	Urdu	Ditto	M. Hasan	May 8th & 16th	" 11th & 19th respectively.	190 "
51	Kashf-e-Bihar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Mahab Narayan	" 16th	" 19th	160 "

52	Kā-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rāi	8th, 10th, 13th & 15th	11th, 13th, 16th & 18th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
53	Lama-i-Nār	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hāfiz Abdullah	April 27th & 4th May.	16th	84 copies.
54	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbāl-i-dīn	May 7th	10th & 18th	130
55	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	8th & 16th	respectively.	...
56	Lyton Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8th	10th	300
57	Mārwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdū	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	12th	16th	90
58	Masār-i-Qaīnar	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	13th	15th	200
59	Matta-i-Nār	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgā Prasad	10th	18th	30
60	Mithr-i-Durakhshah	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	8th	"	254 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
61	Nār-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mahbub-Allah	8th & 16th	11th & 19th respectively.	175 copies.
62	Mirās-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For April	19th	300
63	Mitras Viles	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Wakund Ram	May 12th	15th	270
64	Musā-i-Asm	Agrā	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	10th	13th	100
65	Muzayya-i-Tahzib	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihārī Lal	1st	11th	125
66	Muzayya-i-Zakimāt	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For March	14th	500
67	Najm-i-Aṣṣan	Moradābad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	May 12th	17th	175
68	Najm-i-Abhāt	Riswah	Ditto	Ditto	Kāhu-Allah Khan	8th & 16th	11th & 18th respectively.	168
69	Najm-i-Hind	Moradābad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Kriahn.	April 30th	15th	195
70	Nastir-i-Lord	Agrā	Ditto	Ditto	Jamuné Dās	May 15th	17th	325
71	Nastir-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihārī Lal	13th	15th	92
72	Nisāma-i-Mulk	Moradābad	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishām-i-dīn	10th	"	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	
73	Nār-Ashān	Ludhiānā	Urdū	Weekly	Rev. C. B. Newton...	May 8th & 15th	May 10th & 17th respectively	775 copies.
74	Nār-i-Badān	Badān	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	" 11th & 18th	300 "
75	Nār-i-Abār	Allahābād	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" 5th & 12th	" respectively 11th & 17th respectively	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
76	Nār-i-Anwār	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb	" 10th & 17th	" 10th & 17th respectively.	375 copies.
77	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	" 13th	200 "
78	Nyāya Sadak	Hardā	Marāthi-Engliah.	Ditto	Basdeo Bhaskar	" 14th	" 16th	350 "
79	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdū	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th & 19th	" 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, & 19th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
80	Oudh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Saljād Husain	" 13th	" 16th	450 copies.
81	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 7th, 10th & 14th	" 12th, 14th & 18th respectively.	250 "
82	Panjab Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	" 9th	" 14th	150 "
83	Panjab Akhbar	Panjab	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	" 12th	" 16th	363 "
84	Panjab Akhbar	Allahābād	Hindī	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	"	" 18th	700 "

85	Prince of Wales' Meerut ...	Urdé	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	...	"	"	14th
86	Quaisar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	"	10th	11th	...	110
87	Rasht-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dívan Chand	...	"	1st	15th	...	400
88	Rasht-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	"	10th & 17th	11th & 18th	...	400
89	Rasht-i-Akhdar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	"	14th	15th	...	350
90	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nádir Ali Sháh	...	"	9th, 13th & 16th.	10th, 14th, & 17th respectively.	...	420
91	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdé,	Ditto	...	Murád Ali	...	"	12th	16th	...	160
92	Rata Prakash	Batlam	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	"	April 24th & 1st May.	19th	...	125
93	Rasht-i-Benar	Lahore	Urdé	Monthly	...	Shiva Nath	...	"	For May	13th	...	700
94	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	...	Pandit Hargopal	...	"	May 7th & 14th	10th & 17th	...	150
95	Rasht Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Mahá Náráyan	...	"	"	11th	...	120
96	Sahid Kapardhal	Kapardhal	Ditto	Weekly	...	Dívan Mathurá Dás	...	"	10th	13th	...	264
97	Sadique-i-Akhdar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dwárka Nath	...	"	8th & 15th	11th & 18th	...	300
98	Safte-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Buláqí Dás	...	"	16th	18th	...	215
99	Sajjan Kirt Sadhd. Udaipur	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	5th & 12th	12th & 17th	...	100
100	Shahar-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdé	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	"	10th	12th	...	175
101	Shala-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Muhammad Ibrá-him.	...	"	13th	15th	...	100
102	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Benwárf Lal	...	"	12th & 4th	17th & 18th	...	105
103	Tahsil	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bábat Ali Khán	...	"	5th & 12th	respectively.	...	125
104	Tamannad	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Páran Chand	...	"	8th & 16th	11th & 18th	...	75
105	Tibetan-i-Akhdar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Muhammad Ali	...	"	12th	13th

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
106	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Kirrér Husain	May 8th & 16th	1884. May 11th & 19th respectively.	198 copies.
107	Vast-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzá Mayahid	11th	14th	900
108	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th.	11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th respectively.	"
109	Waqya-i-Islam	Ghásipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Shráju-dín Ahmad.	5th & 12th.	11th & 16th respectively.	200

ALLAHABAD
The 23rd May, 1884.

PRIYA DÁS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

G. R.
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